

ARMISTICE TERMS ACCEPTED BY HUNS

GERMANS COMPLAIN AT ALLEGED SEVERITY, BUT SIGN JUST THE SAME.

New Terms Expected to Avert What Promised to Be Critical Situation.—German Operations Against Poland to Be Restricted.

Paris.—The German government, although complaining of the alleged severity of the terms, has accepted the armistice, according to an announcement made by Marshal Foch to the supreme council on February 17.

The signing took place at 6 o'clock Sunday evening on board Marshal Foch's private car at Treves.

This averts what promised to be a rather critical situation, as it had been reported that the Germans might persist in carrying out their intimations of a refusal to sign.

The new terms, while still withheld, are understood to restrict German operations against Poland within certain fixed lines, thus removing the danger of a military clash, and at the same time opening access between the interior of Poland and the Baltic sea.

The more important results will take form shortly, when Marshal Foch returns to Treves for submission of the details of the disarmament and demobilization of the German forces, which are being formulated by the military, naval and economic advisers of Foch. These are of a nature amounting, in fact, to a preliminary peace agreement.

Disarmament is understood to include both the naval and military branches, and the naval authorities expect the ultimate naval terms will provide for the dismantling of the fortifications of Helgoland and the Kiel canal, the canal being opened for commercial navigation.

While the blockade is not raised by the present terms, yet it is expected that the disarmament under later and more complete terms will obviate the necessity of a further blockade and permit such economic and food relief as is determined upon.

BUTTE STRIKE IS ENDED.

Miners Vote to Return to Work After Nine-Day Vacation.

Butte, Mont.—The strike of miners has ended. Unofficially, it ended Monday morning, when several thousand miners who had remained away from work for nine days presented themselves at the mines and asked for their old jobs. Officially, it ended late Monday afternoon, when officers of the Butte Metal Miners' union (independent) made public announcement that it had "called off the strike temporarily, acting on the recommendation of the soldiers, sailors and workers council."

TROOPS IN RUSSIA TO RETURN.

Americans to Be Brought Home as Soon as Weather Will Permit.

Washington.—American and allied troops operating in North Russia will be withdrawn "at the earliest possible moment that weather conditions in the spring will permit." To facilitate this movement and to improve lines of communication for the supplying of the forces that have penetrated into the country, President Wilson has approved the sending of two additional companies of American railway troops to Archangel.

Casualties in Coal Mines.

Washington.—Casualties in American coal mines in 1918, reported to Secretary Lane by the bureau of mines, included 2575 men killed. "This is the penalty paid by one peaceful industry during a year of war," said Secretary Lane.

Aged Dominion Statesman Dies.

Ottawa.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, former premier of Canada, died of paralysis here Monday afternoon. Born at St. Lin, Quebec, in 1841, Sir Wilfrid was the only French-Canadian who was ever premier of Canada, a portfolio he held from 1896 to 1911.

Taft Indorses Paris Covenant.

Portland.—Indorsement of the constitution of the League of Nations was given by William Howard Taft, former president of the United States, here Monday at the northwestern congress for a league of nations.

Deport Alien Radicals.

Washington.—Allens found advocating destruction of property or the government by force will be deported under the provisions of the immigration act of February 5, 1917. This announcement was made Monday by Secretary of Labor Wilson.

Emperor Wants to Come to America.

Geneva.—The report from Innsbruck says former Emperor Charles of Austria is prisoner in the castle outside Vienna, guarded by socialists. The reports add Charles desires to emigrate to America with his family.

Women Want Representation.

Paris.—The inter-allied women's council now has the assent of four of the five great powers to its request for representation of women on all peace conference committees dealing with interests of women and children.

PLAN TO PUNISH ALIEN SLACKERS

DRAFT EVADERS OF NEUTRAL COUNTRIES FACE LOSS OF FUTURE CITIZENSHIP.

Movement to Provide for Cancellation of Papers Under Way, Over 300 Petitions to Revoke Declarations Being Filed in One District.

New York.—Between 50,000 and 100,000 aliens of neutral countries who had started the machinery to make them citizens of the United States before this country entered the world war and who avoided being drafted into the army by making affidavits that they had changed their intentions to renounce their native country, may be forever barred from becoming citizens as the result of country-wide action taken in the last week by Richard K. Campbell, commissioner of naturalization at Washington.

The local result of Mr. Campbell's action was the preparation at the local United States naturalization bureau, at 3 Beekman street, of 300 petitions to revoke declarations of intention filed in the local district, which includes all the federal judicial districts of New York, except the western district at Buffalo and also includes Hudson county, N. J. More than fifty of these applications were presented to Supreme Court Justice Plazek in New York county and were signed by him and are now on file.

The petitions presented by Chief Naturalization Examiner M. A. Sturges are all entitled "in the matter of the cancellation of the declaration of intention." The names of the declarants involved in the cancellation applications are sent to each local naturalization district from the Washington office, which, under a section of the draft law, received them from draft boards throughout the country. This law recited that persons making claims for exemption on the ground that they had filed only their first papers and did not intend to proceed further, would have their first papers revoked and would be debarred from citizenship in the future. The draft boards were instructed to send to the naturalization bureau at Washington the names of all persons claiming such exemption, with an affidavit by the declarant to that effect and a copy of his first papers.

PLAN STEPS TO HALT STRIKE.

Conference for Industrial Peace to Be Held in London.

London.—A great national conference for industrial peace will be called to meet in London as quickly as possible by the Lloyd George government. It probably will be in session before March 1. Haste is necessary because Great Britain is threatened with a strike beginning March 15, and no government can hope to remain in power which does not exhaust every possible effort to prevent it.

Rantzen Still Defiant.

Weimar.—Germany will not accept any peace that lies a hair's breadth outside President Wilson's fourteen points, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzenau, the foreign minister, said in a speech Sunday. "The count added the German army was demobilizing, but a new republican army was being organized, and 'it will stand us in good stead.'"

C. W. HARE



C. W. Hare, assistant director of munitions during the war, has been made director of sales for the war department. Mr. Hare's assignment now is to get rid of a great deal of material acquired in a great hurry and at large expense during the war.

Northwest Radicals Arrested.

Seattle.—Fifty-three alleged radicals all of Industrial Workers of the World affiliation, now have been arrested by city and county authorities as a result of the recent general strike since Thursday night.

Japan's Greatest Actress Suicides.

Tokyo.—A sensation was created here when it became known that Sumako, who had been regarded as Japan's greatest actress, committed suicide on the last day of the New Year holidays.



LEAGUE OF NATIONS CONVENTION SIGNED

DOCUMENT SUBSCRIBED TO BY FOURTEEN GOVERNMENTS IS PRAISED BY WILSON.

Plan for League of Great Powers is Handed to Plenary Session of the Paris Peace Conference, Being Unanimously Accepted.

Paris.—President Wilson was the central figure of the plenary peace conference on February 14, when he read the covenant establishing a league of nations.

There was added interest in the session as it was the last gathering of the delegates prior to the president's departure as well as being the occasion of presenting the document with which his name was identified.

"I have very great pleasure," said President Wilson as he began, "in presenting the report of the commission which has framed the constitution of a league of nations. I am particularly happy to be able to say it is a unanimous report, signed by the representatives of all the powers on the committee."

President Wilson spoke earnestly but without oratorical effect.

"The best report I can make," the president continued, "is to read the document itself."

The reading continued for thirty-five minutes without interruption or applause. As he closed the president laid aside the document and spoke of what had been accomplished. The deliberations of the commission had been most instructive, and throughout the proceedings there was an undertone of enthusiasm in the great work being accomplished, he said.

The results, said President Wilson, embodied the judgment of fourteen nations represented on the commission, and these fourteen nations were a representative group of the conference itself.

"This is a union of will in a common purpose," the president proceeded. "It is a union which cannot be resisted, and I dare say one which no nation will attempt to resist."

The president pointed out that the document was no "straightjacket." It was elastic and not a vehicle of might, he said. It was yet to be developed, and as yet care should be taken as to the clothes put on it. While elastic, yet it was definite.

"It is definite," continued President Wilson, "as a guarantee against aggression. It is definite against a renewal of such a cataclysm as has just shaken civilization."

"There is one especially notable feature in this document," he said. "We are done with annexations of helpless peoples, at times accomplished in the past for the purposes of exploiting these peoples. In this document we recognize that these helpless communities are first to be helped and developed and that their own interests and well being shall come before any material advantage to the mandatory entrusted with their case."

EXTRA SESSION SEEMS LIKELY.

Congress Leaders Abandon Hope of Disposing of Mass of Legislation.

Washington.—The sixty-fifth congress has entered upon the final fortnight of its existence with hope of passing all of the almost unprecedented mass of pending legislation virtually abandoned by most leaders. Night sessions of the senate and house until March 4 have been ordered, but the belief is growing that an early extra session of the new congress will be necessary.

House leaders hope to have passed all urgent measures within ten days.

Sharp Has Resigned.

Washington.—President Wilson has accepted the resignation of William Graves Sharp as ambassador to France, to take effect when a successor qualifies. It was announced here Friday.

Republic Is Restored.

London.—The people of Oporto, supported by republican forces, have restored the republic in northern Portugal, according to a Lisbon dispatch received here Friday by the Portuguese legation.

ANARCHISTS BEGIN REIGN OF TERROR

HOME OF BUTTE MINER WHO REFUSED TO JOIN STRIKERS IS BLOWN UP.

Men Fear to Return to Work Because of Attitude of I. W. U.—Soldiers Sent to Butte to Protect Citizens.

Butte.—Anarchy raised its head in this city February 13, when the home of C. H. Nolan, a miner who had been working at the St. Lawrence mine despite the strike of members of the Butte Metal Miners' union (independent) and of the Metal Mine Workers' Industrial union, No. 800, I. W. U., was dynamited.

No one in the Nolan household was injured by the explosion and only nominal damage was done to the dwelling.

No clue as to who was responsible for the dynamiting has been uncovered, but the officials are blaming it to the anarchistic element.

Officials of the two organizations of miners who are on strike declared it was their belief that none of their members was responsible for the explosion.

There now are approximately 800 soldiers in Butte and with the exception of cases of isolated assaults upon miners returning from work, both the police department and military report the situation well in hand.

Picks Westerner for Paris Post.

Washington.—President Wilson has nominated Hugh C. Wallace of Seattle ambassador to France to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Graves Sharp. This was the first official act of the president on his homeward journey.

Adult Delinquency Increases.

Chicago.—An increase of 21 per cent in adult delinquency is attributed to reaction from restraint imposed by war-time conditions and consequent lowering of public morale in a report made public by the juvenile court.

Bomb Plot in Arizona.

Douglas, Ariz.—Alertness on the part of military police on February 13 probably saved the Douglas Y. M. C. A. building from being blown up by a bomb filled with nitroglycerine.

W. T. TYLER



W. T. Tyler, who began railroad work as a messenger on the Wisconsin Central in 1883, has just been appointed director of the division of operation, United States railroad administration.

War Cost Fixed at 193 Billions.

Washington.—The total cost of the war to all belligerents, including the central powers, was placed at \$193,000,000,000 by Secretary Baker in an address here at the American Women's "victory dinner."

Must Disclose Secret Treaties.

London.—Eaton Nobauk, head of the Japanese delegation at the peace conference, has been instructed to disclose all the unpublished treaties between China and Japan, says a Reuters dispatch from Tokyo.



Why Swift & Company Handle Poultry, Eggs, Butter and Cheese

Swift & Company went into the produce business because they saw a crying need for the kind of service they were equipped to perform.

The produce business was in chaos. Collecting, transportation, preparation and distribution was hit or miss, with delay, deterioration and loss on every hand.

The farmer was at the mercy of an uncertain, localized market. He had no way of reaching through to the people who needed what he was raising for them. There was no premium upon improving his stocks, for grading was lax or lacking.

The consumer had to accept produce that, as a rule, had no known responsible name behind it. He had no way of knowing how long the eggs or the butter he was buying had been lying around in miscellaneous lots in the back room of a country store. Much of the poultry was not properly refrigerated before shipment or properly protected by refrigeration in transit.

Swift & Company's initiative brought system to this chaos. Their organization, equipment, and experience in handling perishable food products were already adjusted to the task. Their refrigerator cars, branch houses, central points, far-reaching connections, trained sales force, supplied just what was demanded.

Now the farmer has a daily cash market in touch with the nation's needs with better prices. Standardization makes better produce more profitable. More consumers are served with better, fresher, finer foodstuffs.

Nothing suffers from this save inefficiency, which has no claim upon public support.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.



Optimistic Thought.
Riches are well if gotten well and well spent.

Optimistic Thought.
Gold, however abundant, cannot render a person truly rich.

MISS FRANCES PERKINS



Miss Frances Perkins, who in private life is Mrs. Paul Wilson, wife of the secretary to the late Mayor Mitchell, has been named by Governor Smith of New York as state industrial commissioner at a salary of \$8,000 a year, the highest salaried job any woman has held under the state government. Miss Perkins has been instrumental in the enactment of many labor reform measures.

Log 20,000 Years Old.
Not so long ago a workman, 81 feet below the surface of Broadway, near Pine street, in New York city, found a piece of cedar wood that certainly presented a remarkable discovery. The wood was uncovered in excavating for the foundation of a big office building. It was a part of the trunk of a large cedar tree that grew at least 10,000 years ago, and more probably 20,000 years ago!

The wood was within a foot of bedrock, and it was covered with 80 feet of bowlder clay and glacial drift, which showed that the tree from which it came must have flourished before the last great age of ice.

The Fragrant Weed.
The use of tobacco was first discovered in America when Columbus, in 1492, sent his first party to explore the island of Cuba. It was first observed that these herbs were burned and carried by the natives to perfume themselves. It was later discovered that these herbs were also used for chewing, and later as America was opened up and explored, it was observed that they were smoked in large quantities.

Things Evened Up.
Bobbie walks home from kindergarten with a little neighbor girl who goes to public school. He calls her his sweetheart. So the other day his big brother said to Bobbie: "Oh, Bob, she's too big to be your sweetheart." But Bobbie met the proposition thus: "Her head's higher than mine, but her feet ain't."

Its Class.
"Do you happen to have an X about you?"
"My dear fellow, that is an unknown quantity with me."